

REMARKS

I. Introduction

Claims 30 to 59 are pending in the present application. In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all of the presently pending claims are allowable, and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Applicant notes with appreciation the acknowledgment of the claim for foreign priority and the indication that all of the copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received from the International Bureau.

Applicant thanks the Examiner for considering the previously filed Information Disclosure Statement, PTO-1449 paper and cited references.

II. Objection to the Drawings

The drawings were objected to because the figures allegedly only contain unlabeled boxes. The drawings, as amended here, include box labels, and thus, overcomes the present objection to the drawings. No new matter has been added. Therefore, withdrawal of the objection to the drawings is respectfully requested.

III. Rejection of Claim 59 Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 1st ¶

Claim 59 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, because the Specification allegedly does not enable any person skilled in the art to make the invention commensurate in scope with claim 59. Applicant submits that claim 59, as amended, overcomes the 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection and allowance of claim 59 are respectfully requested.

IV. Rejection of Claim 59 Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd ¶

Claim 59 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant submits that claim 59, as amended, overcomes the 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection and allowance of claim 59 are respectfully requested.

V. Rejection of Claims 30 to 38, 40 to 45, 47 to 52 and 54 to 58 Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 30 to 38, 40 to 45, 47 to 52 and 54 to 58 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by EP 0695675 ("Hirozawa et al."). Applicant respectfully submits that claims 30 to 38, 40 to 45, 47 to 52 and 54 to 58 are patentable over Hirozawa et al. for at least the following reasons.

Claim 30 relates to a method for providing key verification for use with a security system, the security system including at least one valid key and an electronic verification arrangement having a transceiver for communicating with the at least one valid key, the electronic verification arrangement storing unique identification data for the at least one valid key and storing enable data corresponding to the unique identification data for the at least one valid key, the electronic verification arrangement generating an authority for accessing a secured object when authentication data is received from the at least one valid key. Claim 30 recites accessing the unique identification data for the at least one valid key in a mode of the security system. Claim 30 further recites performing a predetermined procedure to enter a key validation mode of the security system, the step of performing the predetermined procedure being performed by a user of the security system. Claim 30 further recites retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode. Claim 30 further recites deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode. Claim 30 further recites deactivating each of the at least one key for which the other enable data is deleted in the step of deleting.

Claim 44 relates to a security system. Claim 44 recites that the security system includes at least one valid key and an electronic verification arrangement including a transceiver for communicating with the at least one valid key and including a mode for accessing unique identification data. Claim 44 recites that the electronic verification arrangement is operable to: store the unique identification data for the at least one valid key, generate an authority for accessing a secured object when authentication data is received from the at least one valid key, store enable data in accordance with the unique identification data for each activated one of the at least one valid key, enter a key validation mode when a user performs a predetermined procedure, retain enable data for each of the at least one

valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode, and delete other enable data for each of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode.

Claim 58 relates to a vehicle including a security system. Claim 58 recites that the security system includes at least one valid key and an electronic verification arrangement including a transceiver for communicating with the at least one valid key and including a mode for accessing unique identification data. Claim 58 recites that the electronic verification arrangement is operable to store the unique identification data for the at least one valid key, generate an authority for accessing a secured object when authentication data is received from the at least one valid key, store enable data in accordance with the unique identification data for each activated one of the at least one valid key, enter a key validation mode when a user performs a predetermined procedure, retain enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode, and delete other enable data for each of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode.

Hirozawa et al. purportedly relate to a an anti-vehicle-thief apparatus and code setting method of the apparatus. The apparatus is stated to register specific ID codes of a plurality of keys, and determines validity of a key in accordance with an operation of the key including a transponder having one of the registered specific ID codes. The apparatus registers a code specific to the key and confirms an operation in which an ignition switch is turned on and off five times by using the key, where this operation is for changing the ID codes specific to the plurality of keys registered in EEPROMS. After the confirmation of the operation, ID codes specific to a plurality of new keys are stated to be successfully registered, thereby preventing a third person from using the old keys, as well as generating ID codes specific to the new keys. As part of the operation sequence of an additional write process in the immobilizer unit, all the ID codes except the ID code of the transponder which is under use are stated to be deleted. See col. 16, lines 19 to 20 and col. 14, lines 17 to 18. After the key in use is pulled out of the ignition another key can be placed in the ignition and its associated ID code registered in the immobilizer unit. See col. 14, lines 18 to 33.

Nowhere, however, do Hirozawa et al. disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range

in the key validation mode, deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode, and deactivating each of the at least one key for which the other enable data is deleted in the step of deleting, as recited in claim 30. Further, nowhere do Hirozawa et al. disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode and deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode, as recited in claims 44 and 58. Firstly, Hirozawa et al. do not state that the key in the ignition is necessarily within a transceiver range. Rather, the sole qualification for ID code retention is that the key associated with the ID code be in the ignition. Further, Hirozawa is not selective as to which ID codes are deleted, i.e., with respect to deletion of ID codes, there is no distinction between keys based on their location or, more specifically, based on whether they are outside the transceiver range, as recited in claims 30, 44 and 58. As indicated above, a key is placed in the ignition and the ID codes for all other keys, regardless of whether they are within a transceiver range, are deleted. See col. 16, lines 19 to 20 and col. 14, lines 17 to 18. Therefore, Hirozawa et al. do not disclose all of the limitations of claim 30, 44 and 58

To anticipate a claim, each and every element as set forth in the claim must be found in a single prior art reference. Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of Calif., 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Furthermore, “[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim.” Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). That is, the prior art must describe the elements arranged as required by the claims. In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). As more fully set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that Hirozawa et al. do not disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode, deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode, and deactivating each of the at least one key for which the other enable data is deleted in the step of deleting, as recited in claim, as recited in claim 30. Further, nowhere do Hirozawa et al. disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode and deleting other enable data for each

of the at least one valid key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode, as recited in claims 44 and 58.

As for claims 31 to 38 and 40 to 43, which ultimately depend from claim 30 and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 30, Applicant submits that these claims are patentable over Hirozawa et al. for at least the reasons provided above in support of the patentability of claim 30. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection and allowance of claims 31 to 38 and 40 to 43 is respectfully requested.

As for claims 45, 47 to 52 and 54 to 57, which ultimately depend from claim 44 and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 44, Applicant submits that these claims are patentable over Hirozawa et al. for at least the reasons provided above in support of the patentability of claim 44. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection and allowance of claims 45, 47 to 52 and 54 to 57 is respectfully requested.

VI. Rejection of Claims 44 and 46 Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 44 and 46 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,508,691 ("Castleman et al."). Applicant respectfully submits that claims 44 and 46 are patentable over Castleman for at least the following reasons.

Claim 46 depends from claim 44 and further recites that the predetermined procedure includes a vehicle entry procedure.

Castleman et al. purportedly relate to a self-contained electronic lock with changeable master and slave codes. The electronic lock is stated to include an erasable circuit including a nonvolatile memory for holding key codes in at least two memory locations. When all of the master key code memory locations are stated to be filled, a new key may be programmed into the lock as a "slave key." See col. 10, lines 2 to 5. A particular slave key or all of the slave keys may be deauthorized. See col. 10, lines 50 and 63. Further, all of the keys, including the master key, maybe deauthorized. See col. 10, line 1. The slave key is deauthorized by first touching the master key to the lock and then within 5 seconds touching the slave key to the lock. See col. 10, lines 51 to 62. All slave keys are deauthorized by touching the master key to the lock twice within a five-second time period. See col. 10, lines 64 to 66.

Nowhere, however, do Castleman et al. disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode and deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid key **outside the transceiver range** in the key validation mode, as recited in claim 44.

Castleman et al. do not discuss a transceiver range, let alone selective retention and deletion of enable data based on key location, as recited in claim 44. As indicated above, slave keys, regardless of their location, are deauthorized by touching the lock in a certain manner with the master key. See col. 10, lines 51 to 62 and 64 to 66. Therefore, Castleman et al. do not disclose, or even suggest, all of the limitations of claim 44, and thus, do not anticipate claim 44. Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §102(b) rejection and allowance of independent claim 44 is respectfully requested.

As for claim 46, which ultimately depends on claim 44 and therefore includes all of the limitations of claim 44, Applicant submits that this claim is patentable over Castleman et al. for at least the reasons provided above in support of the patentability of claim 44. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection and allowance of claim 46 is respectfully requested.

VII. Rejection of Claims 39 and 53 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a)

Claims 39 and 53 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hirozawa et al. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 39 and 53 are patentable over Hirozawa for the following reasons.

Claims 39 and 53 ultimately depend from claim 30 and 44, respectively, and further recite that the enable data includes a control byte.

As indicated above, Hirozawa et al. do not disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode, deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid key **outside the transceiver range** in the key validation mode, and deactivating each of the at least one key for which the other enable data is deleted in the step of deleting, as recited in claim, as recited in claim 30. Further as indicated above, nowhere do Hirozawa et al. disclose, or even suggest, retaining enable data for each of the at least one valid key within a transceiver range in the key validation mode and deleting other enable data for each of the at least one valid

key outside the transceiver range in the key validation mode, as recited in claim 44. Therefore, the Hirozawa et al. do not disclose all of the limitations of claims 39 and 53, which ultimately depend on claims 30 and 44, respectively.

The Office Action alleges that “transmission of enable data (control code) that has been encrypted by a numeric algorithm using the identification number as a seed when both sender and receiver know the seed is a typical in the industry and considered a ‘safe’ access procedure as the identification number is not sent and thus cannot be replicated.” Office Action p. 12. The Office Action further alleges that such “rolling code sequences are considered enabling data since only the key and transmitter know the next such ‘enabling’ code number” and that choosing “enable data to consist of only one byte (8 bits) rather than a smaller or larger number of bits would have been within the design choice of the security of the encrypting code.” Office Action p. 12. Applicant respectfully traverses these contentions to the extent that they are maintained and requests that the Examiner provide specific evidence to establish those assertions and/or contentions under 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(d)(2) or otherwise. In particular, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner provide an affidavit and/or that the Examiner provide published information concerning these assertions. This is because this rejection is apparently being based on assertions that draw on facts within the personal knowledge of the Examiner, since no support was provided for these otherwise conclusory and unsupported assertions. (See also MPEP § 2144.03).

In rejecting a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the Examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Rijckaert, 9 F.3d 1531, 1532, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993). To establish prima facie obviousness, three criteria must be satisfied. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation to modify or combine reference teachings. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). This teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination must be found in the prior art and not based on the application disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. In re Merck & Co., Inc., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 U.S.P.Q. 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Third, the prior art reference(s) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974). As stated above, Hirozawa et al. do not disclose, or even suggest, all of the limitations of claims 39 and 53. Therefore,

Hirozawa et al. do not render claims 39 and 53 obvious. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) rejection and allowance of claims 39 and 53 are respectfully requested.

VIII. Conclusion

Applicant respectfully submits that all of the pending claims of the present application are now in condition for allowance. Prompt reconsideration and allowance of the present application are therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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